

the nation where that power alone can be really effective, yet I am no less a convinced believer in seeing that the power of the States be made effective where it affords the best means of affirming popular rights. Above all, there should be no neutral ground where, owing to a conflicting series of decisions, it shall appear that neither the State nor the nation has power, and where, consequently, able and unscrupulous individuals are left free to riot at will, without the possibility of checking or controlling them in the interest of public welfare.

Continuing, Mr. Roosevelt urged that there should be more coherent work between State and national governments. Construction of laws and legislative and executive government, he said, had not kept pace with industrial development.

"The 'Shoemakers' and 'Colts' are struggling for fourth place! With the great American hat—the DUNLAP, and the famous London derby—the HEATH, we are easily first in having the best of the two continents in hats for fall and winter, 1910-11."



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*Ed. Dwyer*

Kettles. Callahan, now a wealthy ranchman, was once a cook on a ranch.

**Eats From Tin Plate.**

Colonel Roosevelt ate his steak and biscuits from a tin plate, and said it was "just great." Then he mounted the tailpiece of one of the wagons and delivered his speech. He said that twenty years ago he came West on the Missouri in the Red River Valley. In those days the buffalo still abounded in great herds, and there was still difficulty with the Indians. The conditions of life were very hard, but they were more attractive than they are today. I hold it a peculiar pleasure and a peculiar privilege to have taken part in your life in those days. The cattle bearing my brand, the Maltese cross and the elk horn were first put on the Little Missouri twenty-eight years ago.

Now traveling through the country here and there, I have seen the improvement in the comfort and in the opportunities for cleanliness and neatness which the ranges show, as compared with the conditions of a quarter of a century ago.

"As far as I can see the men on the range to-day are as hard and work as hard and are as thoroughly manly as the men of twenty-five years ago. The greater comforts they now enjoy contribute to their self-respect. While it gives me great pleasure to think of the past, I have even greater pride in the present, and in the promise for the future of the great West."

Reaches Auditorium. Colonel Roosevelt was given a warm reception in more ways than one when he reached the auditorium, where he was scheduled to deliver an address. The great hall, where the Democratic National Convention of 1908 was held, contained nearly 15,000 persons, many of whom had waited for hours in the summer heat. When the former President appeared on the platform the great audience arose and cheered him heartily. Waving handkerchiefs and cries of "Hello, Teddy," greeted the colonel as he stepped forward.

Addresses War Veterans. After speaking at the Capitol, Colonel Roosevelt was whisked back to the Auditorium to speak to his old comrades at arms, the war veterans. After a eulogy of the deeds of valor of the men of both North and South in what he called "the big war," he greeted his comrades of "our war."

He urged the veterans to hold the Spanish War as a great privilege, but not to trade on it in civil life.

The final function of the day was the banquet of the Colorado Live Stock Association. The colonel talked to the stock men after dinner, and then went to his bed. It had been a mighty busy day, he said, but a thoroughly enjoyable one.

The Roosevelt party leaves at 7:15 o'clock in the morning for Pueblo, Colo., where Colonel Roosevelt is to lay the cornerstone of the Young Men's Christian Association building. From there he starts for Manitou, Colo., where he is due on Wednesday morning, and where he is to make what probably will be the most important speech of his tour.

**Gets Cordial Welcome.** The salute of a cannon welcomed Colonel Roosevelt to Denver to-day, and as his special train drew in at the Union Station he appeared on the platform to the cheering of thousands of admirers of the cheers of a great crowd. Then he stepped into a carriage to take part in the parade. Governor Shafroth, Mayor Speer and Mr. J. C. Patterson, president of the Colorado Live Stock Association, were with him. All during the time of the parade, cowboys yelled, whistles blew and bells rang and Colonel Roosevelt was kept on his feet, bowing right and left.

As the parade passed Eighteenth and Tremont Streets the horse ridden by J. H. Williams, of Delta, one of the bodyguard of sheriffs, became frightened, and Williams's revolver, which jolted from his holster, was discharged. Williams was riding behind Colonel Roosevelt, and for a moment the police feared an attempt would be made to assassinate the former President. The bullet struck Williams in the leg, but did not wound him seriously. He was lifted from his horse and the parade went on.

After the parade Colonel Roosevelt returned to his hotel, the lobby of which resounded with the cheering, in with a large number of women joined heartily. Soon thereafter he went to Overland Park, where a "chuck wagon" lunch was served by the Denver Press Club.

He was escorted by the members of the Colorado Sheriffs' Association on horseback. The sheriffs, in their blue flannel shirts and sombreroes, presented a picturesque appearance.

A crowd of several thousand persons assembled at Overland Park, a picturesque wooded place to the south of the city. In the middle of the park a corral was roped off and in the enclosure were the chuck wagons. The wagons had been brought in from the plains and were piled high with biscuits and raw steaks. Louis Callahan, of Deer Trail, cooked the steaks in

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## STUART ATTACKS TARIFF MEASURE

In Speech at Coeburn Bitterly Assails Payne-Aldrich Bill.

CROWD IS VERY RESPONSIVE

Largest Gathering Ever in the Town Hears Congressional Nominee.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Coeburn, Va., August 29.—Hon. H. C. Stuart spoke at this place to-day to a large gathering of the high school building, this being the largest crowd ever assembled at Coeburn to hear any public speaker.

Mr. Stuart's speech was a very strong presentation of the issues along the general lines of his Gate City speech, but more fully elaborating some points of that speech.

The audience was in a very responsive mood, and seemed to be in full sympathy with the speaker, as was evidenced by frequent and prolonged cheering.

Mr. Stuart riddled the Payne-Aldrich bill, showing clearly its effect in increasing the prices of nearly all commodities that are of prime necessity to the great mass of the people, and under the plan of "reasonable profits to the producer" had increased enormously the profits of the trusts, and heaped almost intolerable burdens on ninety millions of people for the enrichment of a comparatively small number.

Mr. Stuart said that in any revision of the tariff the interests of common people, and especially of the laboring man, should be prominently kept in view, and not made in the interests of, and at the dictation of, the great trusts and corporations, which in the formation of the Payne-Aldrich bill have been guaranteed the most "unreasonable" profits, "extorting" their millions from the hard earnings of the laboring class of the country. Mr. Stuart's tariff views were received with enthusiasm, and the audience was so impressed that they are such as all true tariff reformers can well agree upon.

He repeated in substance his speech at Gate City on the suffrage question, showing the fact that the present amendment, enacted by the Republican Congress, was the only thing that stood in the way of the re-enactment of the old Democratic Constitution, which provided that nothing should stand between the white man and the ballot box.

He pledged himself to vote and work for the repeal of that amendment, and asked his opponent if he is ready to restore to the white people of Virginia the control of the suffrage which has been taken away by the fifteenth amendment, and if so, he should show it by voting for the repeal. He referred also to his vote and work as a member of the convention in passing the employer's liability bill, how only a few States had passed such a law as Virginia now has, under which the injury and loss of life of employers fell on the corporations instead of landing on widows and orphans.

Mr. Stuart made great sport of the pretense of certain Republicans that he had adopted their principles on the tariff. He said if any man who had voted for or endorsed the Payne-Aldrich bill now agreed with him on the tariff it could only be after a conversion as sudden and miraculous as that of St. Paul.

He maintained that the revenue derived from a tariff so limited would not be in excess of the need of the government economically administered, and he urged that such reduction in duties as would be accomplished by the application of his view would give substantial relief to the masses, and a corresponding increase in production, which would increase demand for labor and raw materials and put thousands of men to work who are now in idleness. Such a principle is equalization, rather than protection.

Mr. Stuart's views are putting the

**SOLDIERS CLUB RIOTERS**

Stern Measures Adopted to Break Up Disorders in Columbus.

Columbus, O., August 29.—Rioting broke out anew to-night in the streets of Columbus, Ohio, when a crowd of about 100 men, many of whom had been in the Spanish War, gathered in the streets and threw stones and other missiles at the police. The rioters were dispersed by the use of force.

Every man not in his own home who could not explain his presence was seized. Arrests were made so fast that the rioters were bewildered, and scattered quickly.

The soldiers, armed with clubs, in a number of cases struck down men in the streets, and they also entered houses in which refugees had been taken. No mercy was shown those who refused to surrender.

In the reach of the police were struck by clubs. The soldiers fired a number of shots. This is the first time that the militia has used fire arms.

Among the arrested were several members of the Pennsylvania Railroad car crews who, officials of the road say, were simply passing through the troubled district, en route to work when arrested. New crews for these trains had to be secured.

Pratt, of the Car Men's International Union, are here for a conference with State labor leaders. The union officials say a resolution will be adopted asking Governor Harrison to call upon the company to make a formal statement to arbitrate the strike differences.

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people of the country to thinking. They recognize in him a business man, who gives to the people the benefit of wide experience and observation, and who has courage and the independence to say what he thinks.

## GAMBLING CHARGE HOLDS

Arnold, of Narragansett Club, to Stand Trial

Wakefield, R. I., August 29.—The warrant on which William Arnold, vice-president of the Narragansett Club, was arrested by Constable John G. Cross, charging him with maintaining a gambling place, was found sufficient by Judge Nathan B. Lewis in the Second District Court here to-day.

The demurrer which Arnold's attorney entered was overruled. The case was assigned for trial September 12.

The proceedings were the result of the raid which Cross made on the club at Narragansett Pier, and in which he seized upon about sixty prominent society people gambling.

Philip H. P. Randolph, Robert E. Strawbridge and Robert M. Bohlen, the three Philadelphians whom Cross had summoned at the pier field last Thursday, were called as witnesses. None was present.

Assistant District Attorney George Huddy, of Providence, then moved that writs of attachment be issued against them. The court said that in view of the unusual circumstances it would have to take the motion under advisement.

The little courtroom was crowded by the citizens of the Pier and Wakefield. There were no society people among the throng.

Arnold was arraigned on the charge, and pleaded not guilty. He was released in \$2,000 bail. The second charge against him, that of maintaining a gambling nuisance—on which he was arrested by Cross April 20, will also come up for hearing September 12.

## ASK FOR INJUNCTION

Continuance of Fight by Stockholders Against Committee of Roads.

Lancaster, O., August 29.—Prosecuting Attorney Courtwright, of Fairfield county to-day filed a petition in the County Court asking for an injunction preventing the Hocking Valley Railway Company from holding out holding mortgages.

The suit for an injunction, so long as the Chesapeake and Ohio continues to hold a majority of the stock of the Hocking Valley Railway Company.

An injunction against the Toledo and Ohio Central and the Zanesville and Western is also asked, preventing them from holding out mortgages.

The petition is in continuation of the fight against the combination of the roads by the stockholders.

## "DADDY" BAUER DYING

Actor Nicknamed by Sir Henry Irving In Victim of Cancer.

New York, August 29.—John Granger Bauer, long ago nicknamed "Daddy" by Sir Henry Irving, is dying of cancer of the stomach in a Staten Island hospital. He is eighty-one years old, and has been in the theatre on the stage for twenty years, but in his time he was well known.

He made his first stage appearance at the Old Edwards, London, in 1857, and came to this country with E. T. Henry. Later he toured the country with Augustin Daly's company.

When told yesterday that he had not long to live, he said: "I thank you, doctor; I have lived decently; I am not afraid to go beyond."

## EXPOSITION OPENS

President, at Beverly, Presses Button to Start Machinery.

Cincinnati, August 29.—Commemorating one hundred years of navigation on the Ohio River, the Ohio Valley Exposition was opened in this city to-day under auspicious conditions.

The exposition, which is to exhibit the industrial resources of the Ohio Valley and of the South and Middle West.

President Taft, at Beverly, Mass., pressed the button which set in motion the machinery of the exposition. Following the formal opening, and after Judge Augustus E. Wilson, of Kentucky, made brief speeches.

## GOLD SPIKE DRIVEN LAST

Secretary Dickinson Completes Railway in the Philippines.

Manila, August 29.—The United States Secretary of War, Jacob M. Dickinson, yesterday drove a golden spike to mark the completion of the Manila Railway Company, from Iloilo to Capiz, Panay Island.

The spike was driven on the boundary line between the provinces of Iloilo and Capiz. A large crowd witnessed the ceremony attending the completion of the line, which was immediately put into operation.

Secretary Dickinson will return to Manila to-morrow.

**Virginia Complex Wed.** [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Weldon, N. C., August 29.—Charles W. Poole and Miss Cora English, both of Campbell county, Va., were married at Halifax to-day by Rev. F. N. Stainback.

On Sunday, at Halifax, Henry C. Bryant and Miss Mary E. Williams, of Emporia, Va., were married. Rev. P. N. Stainback performed the ceremony.

**Charters Special Train.** Durham, N. C., August 29.—General Julian S. Carr, commander of the United Confederate Veterans of North Carolina, has chartered at his own expense a special train to carry the North Carolina veterans to the reunion at Norfolk, Va., in September.

## THE WAY OUT

When Food Don't Food Don't Agree.

Where all others fail Grape-Nuts, being partially predigested and nearly all nourishment, succeeds usually from the first trial.

A lady in Washington says: "My baby 19 months old had never seen a well day in his life. She had suffered from indigestion from the time of her birth, and it was impossible to find any food to agree with her. She could keep almost nothing on her stomach, and she was in such a constipated condition she suffered a great deal."

"It was then that I tried Grape-Nuts for her, steeping it thoroughly and straining it, putting a small portion in each feeding and it worked like a charm. She began to improve immediately, and gained half a pound the first week."

"Baby got her indigestion from me, for my digestive organs have always been weak. I rely on Grape-Nuts for most of my food, for there are times when I can eat nothing else. I am steadily improving, and know Grape-Nuts will make me entirely well in time."

"I never have that 'tired feeling' any more. I eat Grape-Nuts and feel its effects in improved mental strength very soon."

"There's a Reason." Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

## NATIONS STAND IN CLOSER TOUCH

Cordiality Between Nicaragua and United States Increases.

Washington, D. C., August 29.—More friendly and closer relations between the United States and Nicaragua will result, it is believed, from the over-riding of the revolution and the assumption of control by General Juan Estrada, leader of the victorious revolutionary party. It is asserted, however, that complete diplomatic relations between the two countries will not be resumed until the inauguration of a President of that character were severed by the elected in strict conformity with the United States during the administration of Zelaya, and was not resumed during the regime of Dr. Matriz on the avowed ground that he had not been elected in accordance with the Constitution. Moreover, Matriz was suspected of Zelayan sympathies.

Without Real Government. According to the policy of Secretary Knox, there has been no real government in Nicaragua since the enforced control of separate factions of the country, and had no diplomatic relations with either. It is an open secret, however, that its sympathies were altogether with the Estrada party, and that it is gratified at the success of that party in obtaining actual control of the government.

Announcement is made at Managua that General Estrada will shortly relieve General Mena of provisional control of the government and will personally administer affairs until the installation of a legally-elected president.

It is further declared that the disturbed condition of the country will not justify the holding of the proposed presidential election for at least a year.

**Reasons for Reciprocity.** There are many reasons why the United States desires to resume diplomatic relations with Nicaragua as soon as possible with a view to assisting in the re-establishment of a proper stable government. The consular officers in Nicaragua did satisfactory work during the revolution, especially Mr. Moffatt at Bluefields and Mr. Olivas at Managua. It is declared, however, that more real good could be accomplished in the reconstruction of the government if the United States were to send a regular minister plenipotentiary and a corps of diplomatic assistants.

Whether that course shall be pursued at once with the provisional government of Estrada, or whether it shall be postponed until after the election of a constitutional president a year hence probably will be settled at conferences now in progress at the summer home of Secretary Knox, at Valley Forge, Pa.

**Conference of Officials.** Assistant Secretary Wilson, who has been in immediate control of Nicaraguan affairs for several months past, went to Valley Forge last Friday to personally confer with Secretary Knox, and it is known that he will be in close communication with the President at Beverly. Consequently an official declaration of the Nicaraguan policy of the government to meet changed conditions probably will be made within the next few days.

That a change of policy is required by changed conditions at Managua. Otherwise there will be no occasion for any official declaration on the subject.

**Adopt Measures to Check Cholera.** Spandau, Prussia, August 29.—The death of a woman and the illness of her husband and of a male attendant at the hospital, all suspected cholera cases, have caused the health administration of Prussia to take the most comprehensive precautions against the outbreak of the infection. All of the hospital attendants where the woman died have been placed in quarantine, as have fifteen families in a tenement building where the family lived. The powder factory where the husband was employed has been infected and his fellow-workmen placed under observation.

A strong police line thrown about the neighborhood prevents approach to the tenement.

A fourth suspected case of cholera developed to-day. The victim was a police sergeant.

**No Doubt About Spandau Cases.** Berlin, August 29.—Professor Lentz, chief of the bacteriological bureau of the government institute for infectious diseases, says that unfortunately there is no doubt that the suspected cases at Spandau are cholera, the origin of which has not been traced.

Far-reaching measures are being taken to prevent a spread of the disease. The authorities are preparing to issue a public suggestion that drinking water be first boiled and that particular care be exercised in the use of cold food and fruits. The public will be assured that there is no danger of infection through the air or from slightly infected persons.

The outbreak, and that it is only through direct or indirect contact with physical excretions from the victims that cholera is likely to be contracted.

**Preparing for Epidemic.** The Cholera Association of First Aid and the Red Cross Society have prepared for a possible epidemic with a large enrolment of physicians and nurses and improvised ambulances.

Physicians have been assigned to duty at all the railway stations along the frontier so that they may give immediate attention to arrivals showing symptoms of illness.

**Official Announcement.** It was officially gazetted to-day that two cases of cholera had developed at Spandau.

The authorities to-day isolated a woman who had nursed her mother through a fatal illness determined to be cholera.

The public is warned that the use of so-called cholera drops and tonics is not only useless but may actually summon a physician if the digestive organs are disturbed. The co-operation of the people with the health officers

is asked. According to the medical men, it is not necessary to depart from the ordinary habits of life except to avoid vegetable salads as possible transmitters of bacilli. Alcohol is declared not to be a preventive, and too free use of stimulants is said to increase the liability of infection by weakening the stomach.

## MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED

State Militia Disperses Mob Bent on Lynching Negro Murderers.

Huntington, W. Va., August 29.—Martial law was proclaimed here to-night after three companies of the State militia had dispersed a mob of over 1,500 rioters, who were bent upon lynching Joe Lee, a negro, and Charles Clayburn, both negroes, charged with murder. Fifty of the rioters were arrested, and a special grand jury has been called for to-morrow for the purpose of indicting them.

Wayne is the negro who is charged with murdering Mrs. John Allen, a white woman, several weeks ago, while Clayburn is charged with murdering a white man here several days ago. This is the second attempt within the last three days to take the prisoners away from the county authorities.

## MURDER CHARGE IS AGAINST BOTH

(Continued From First Page.)

favor of you, but I will leave it until Friday."

Friday was the day preceding the arrival of the vessel at Liverpool. The inspector replied:

"As well as on Friday."

Crippen then said:

"When you took me off the ship at Quebec I did not see Miss Leneve. I do not know how things will go. They may go all right; they may go all wrong. I may never see her again, and I want to ask you to let me see her. I will speak to her. She has been my only comfort for the last three years."

Crippen was allowed to see his companion in trouble.

At this point Solicitor Newton questioned the witness and drew out the statement that his client had through-out been perfectly